State of Vermont Department of Public Safety

DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL, STATE FIRE ACADEMY AND THE STATE HAZ-MAT TEAM

FIRE SAFETY NEWS

VERMONT

January 2017

Inside this issue:

Upcoming Board meetings

Plumbing Board Meeting:
January 10, 2017, 9AM

Access Board Meeting:
January 30, 2017 1:30PM

Electrical Board Meeting:
February 7, 2017 9AM

Elevator Board Meeting:
February 14, 2017 9AM

~BOARD DEADLINE REMINDER~

If you have a board agenda item, it needs to be received at the Central Office no later than 2 weeks prior to the board meeting.

(for all boards – Access, Electrical, Elevator & Plumbing)

Directors Message

Michael Desrochers

Incoming Commissioner Thomas D. Anderson is a 25 year veteran of the United States Department of Justice. In 2006, Tom was appointed by the President to be the United States Attorney for the District of Vermont and served in that position until 2009. As United States Attorney, Tom worked closely with federal, state and local law enforcement to protect the interests of the United States and the citizens of Vermont. Before becoming United States Attorney, Tom was an Assistant U.S. Attorney and Chief of the Narcotics Unit for the U.S. Attorney's Office. More recently, Tom has been Deputy General Counsel for the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA), United States Department of Justice (DOJ). As Deputy General Counsel, in addition to his supervisory responsibilities, Tom provided advice and assistance to all 94 U.S. Attorney's Offices in a variety of the areas, including DOJ priorities, management, employee relations, and government ethics. He was also a frequent instructor at the DOJ National Advocacy Center, Columbia, S.C.

During his tenure as Deputy General Counsel, Tom was asked by DOJ leadership to temporarily serve as a senior manager in three other United States Attorney's Offices. He has served as First Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Virgin Islands (2014); as Special Counsel to the U.S. Attorney and Criminal Chief in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands (2013); and as First Assistant U.S. Attorney and Criminal Chief in the Middle District of Alabama (2011). Earlier this year, Tom was asked to temporarily take over supervision and leadership of the EOUSA Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Office.

Tom began his legal career as a Deputy State's Attorney in Orleans County, Vermont. He was also appointed as a Special Assistant Attorney General for the State of Vermont in a police corruption investigation and prosecution. Tom has handled a variety of criminal and civil matters and has tried dozens of cases to a jury.

Continued on next page

In addition to his public service, Tom spent five years in private practice with the Burlington, VT, firm of Sheehey Furlong and Behm, where he was a partner and managing partner. He has also been active in his community serving on the Planning Commission, coaching youth sports, serving as school board member, and as a parent volunteer at his children's schools.

Tom is a graduate of St. Michael's College and Seton Hall Law School. He has been married to his wife, Wendy, for 35 years. They have three grown children.

Anderson said that he is excited to meet, learn from, and work with the firefighter and fire service personnel in Vermont. "The Firefighters and fires service personnel in Vermont play a critical role in ensuring the safety of all Vermonters. It is my honor to have the opportunity to work with them as Commissioner of Public Safety," Anderson said.

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
FIRE INVESTIGATION UNIT
2016 YEAR IN REVIEW

The Fire Investigation Unit responded to 172 calls for fire investigation. The Division of Fire Safety responded to 102 of the 172 calls for fire investigation. The remaining 70 calls did not require the response of both the Vermont State Police and the Division of Fire Safety Fire Investigators.

The following is an overview of the year's statistics;

17 of the 171 incidents were incendiary fires that concluded with 12 arrests. Their convictions are pending.
12 fatalities result from 9 incidents. 3 incidents resulted in double fatalities. 3 of the fatalities were due to re-entry.
13 injuries resulted from 10 of the incidents.
Most of the fatalities and injuries occurred in single family homes
Most of the single family homes either had non-working or no smoke alarms.
Estimated dollar loss from fires investigated in 2016 was $20,940,000.00.

On March 23, 2016, 2 fatalities occurred in a single family home due to carbon monoxide exposure. No carbon monoxide alarms were present.

The single largest challenge is getting the message out to homeowners on the importance in having working smoke and carbon monoxide alarms in your homes. The Division of Fire Safety does not have enforcement authority in single family owner occupied homes thus the challenge.

One fire department that I know now checks for the presence of working smoke and carbon monoxide alarms in everyone residence they respond to. If they find a home with no alarms, they provide them to the occupants.

My challenge to you for 2017 is to check for working fire and carbon monoxide alarms in every home you respond to.

Joseph Benard, Deputy Director
Division of Fire Safety

FEMA

APPLICATION PERIOD DATES ANNOUNCED FOR THE FY 2016 STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (SAFER) GRANTS

12/22/2016

AFG E-MAIL ALERT | DECEMBER 22, 2016
VIEW ARCHIVE

IN THIS E-MAIL

- **APPLICATION PERIOD DATES ANNOUNCED FOR THE FY 2016 STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE (SAFER) GRANTS**

The FY 2016 SAFER application period will open on Monday, January 9, 2017 at 8 am ET and will close on Friday, February 10, 2017 at 5 PM ET.

As you begin preparing your application, it is important to be sure to thoroughly read the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) as there are substantial changes to the FY 2016 SAFER Grant Program. The SAFER Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) will also be an important tool as they provide more detailed information on the changes and new requirements.

FY 2016 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

FY 2016 Application Checklist

- This checklist will help you prepare your SAFER grant application

FY 2016 Self-Evaluation – Hiring of Firefighters

- Career, combination, and volunteer fire departments

FY 2016 Self-Evaluation - Recruitment and Retention - Fire Departments

- Combination and volunteer fire departments

FY 2016 Self-Evaluation - Recruitment and Retention – Interest Organizations

- National, State, Local, or Tribal Volunteer Firefighters Interest Organizations

FY 2016 SAFER Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Economic Hardship Waivers - **COMING SOON**

SAFER Grants Help Desk: If you have questions about the technical assistance tools listed below, call the toll-free number at 1-866-274-0960; or send email questions to firegrants@fema.dhs.gov.

SAM.GOV REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED TO APPLY AND RECEIVE GRANTS

The FY 2016 SAFER application period will be here before you know it. All eligible applicants ***must*** be registered and active in the System for Award Management (SAM) ***before*** you can submit an application. Per 2 CFR § 25.205, FEMA may not make an award to an entity until the entity has complied with the requirements to provide a valid DUNS number and maintain an active SAM.gov registration with current information. SAM.gov consolidates federal procurement systems and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA).

To register, or validate your information, please visit: https://www.sam.gov/portal/public/SAM/

SAM.gov Registration Tips:
Please ensure the following items are current in SAM and the DUNS number used in SAM is the same one you use for all FEMA applications:

- Organization's name
- Address
- Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS)
- Employer Identification Number (EIN)
- Banking information (type of account (checking or saving), routing number, and account number
- Many websites may look official in appearance but are not. As a reminder, registration in the SAM.gov is FREE
- SAM.gov registration is only active for one year and must be renewed annually.

FEMA has prepared a technical assistance document, the SAM.gov Get Ready Guide. This document is designed to walk you through the SAM.gov registration process

- This information should be consistent in all registration documents

Should you need assistance with your SAM.gov account, there are several ways to get help:

Submit your SAM.gov question online to the Federal Service Help Desk at https://www.fsd.gov/fsd-gov/home.do

- Call the Federal Service Help Desk toll free at (866) 606 - 8220

SAM Quick Start Guide For New Grantee Registration and SAM Video Tutorial for New Applicants are tools created by the General Services Administration to assist those registering with the System for Award Management (SAM).

If you have questions or concerns about your SAM.gov registration, please contact the Federal Support desk at https://www.fsd.gov

AFG Home Page: www.fema.gov/firegrants
AFG Regional Representatives: http://www.fema.gov/fire-grant-contact-information
AFG Help Desk: E-mail: firegrants@fema.dhs.gov
Telephone Toll-Free: 1-866-274-0960

NFIRS

2016 NFIRS SUBMITTED AND MISSING INCIDENT REPORTS - UPDATE

National Fire Incident Reporting System

Fighting Fire with Facts

It's Time to Get Your Reports Up-to-Date!

NFIRS is the fire service's tool to report its emergency responses. It is the largest incident-based database in the world.

The fire service should be reporting all of its emergency response incidents to NFIRS. The numbers tell the fire service's story, and only the fire service can best tell its story. In our ever-changing world, the fire service's first line of defense is timely accurate information that is shared, integrated, analyzed, and acted upon quickly and effectively. Since NFIRS is becoming more open and visible to its users, the fire service must make it count by caring about its data and sharing its data.

The deadline for submitting all 2016 reports is January 25, 2017!

Fire department reporting is required by state law. And each fire department is required to submit their emergency incident data reports to the Vermont State Fire Marshal's Office in accordance with Vermont Law 20 V.S.A. Section 2833.

The Division of Fire Safety continues to thank those departments that report valid incident reports on a timely basis. These reports are being used at the state and national level to make decisions that will affect public safety and the fire service for years to come.

On our website, there will be a report listing the current data entry status of Vermont's fire departments -- if your department is behind please make every effort to get caught up as soon as possible.

For additional Incident Reporting Resources or information please visit:

http://firesafety.vermont.gov/fireservice/Fireincident

NFIRS RESETS

In an effort to better support Vermont's departments and to increase the timely resets of NFIRS accounts,

All reset inquiries should now be sent to dps.vfirs@vermont.gov

Please include: Your department name, FDID #, and the account user name. We will reset the account to the default password as soon as possible. Please note, due to the massive volume of phone calls we receive this time of year, we are not able to accept reset requests by phone. An email allows us to re-set you faster.

HAZMAT HOTLINE 1-800-641-5005

The winter season is upon us, and that means the use of heating equipment is prevalent. This means that Fire and EMS Departments will be responding to Carbon Monoxide incidents.

The following article from March 2011, Fire Engineering and provides some guidance for responding to these type of incidents.

I hope that you find this article useful for guidance and refresher training for your organizations.

Chief Cosgrove

Suburban Firefighting: Carbon Monoxide Alarms

03/17/2011

By Jerry Knapp

Carbon monoxide (CO) alarms are often our most misunderstood call. If you understand a few simple facts about C O, it makes your job much easier and more effective. There are really only three scenarios for us to operate in:

- **Most common:** The occupants meet you at the door saying their CO detector went off. They may or may not have mild symptoms □the dog is running around in the house and the kids are excited to see the fire trucks. There may be low levels of CO in the house.

- **Most dangerous:** The occupants are unconscious or wake up dead. This is an obvious **rescue/recovery** situation and an immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) environment for firefighters. Mask up and follow your procedures. Don't forget is flammable at 12.5-74 percent in air. This represents a level of 125,000-740,000 parts per million (ppm), which is really high, probably higher than your meter will read. There are high levels of CO in the house.

- **Most aggravating:** The occupants say their detector went off. You look at it and it is flashing "B" for battery…dead battery. There are no levels of CO in the house.

THE FACTS

Where does CO come from? The burning of most materials produces CO. Especially common sources are incomplete combustion or improperly vented boilers or hot water heaters; an improperly functioning stove; a car running in the garage; a charcoal grill near an open door or window (I've seen folks bring these into the kitchen due to bad weather); testing the snow blower in the basement or attached garage; a clothes dryer; space heater; and so forth.

Is CO lighter or heavier than air? It is about the same as air but it will get pushed around by air currents in the residence. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) *Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards* states CO is 0.97 percent as dense as air, making it very close to normal air but a slight bit lighter.

How dangerous is CO? It will obviously kill at high concentrations. If the occupant has been in the house for some time and just walked out of the house and does not have any symptoms, it is likely the CO concentration is low.

What does CO do when a person breathes it into their lungs? It rapidly binds with red blood cells and interferes with the ability of the blood to carry oxygen to all the cells in your body. Red blood cells and CO form carboxyhemoglobin in the blood, which is very stable and continues to inhibit oxygen perfusion in the victim. A reduced oxygen level causes headaches, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, fatigue, and ultimately unconsciousness and death.

ON THE SCENE

The first step is to check the occupants for symptoms. If symptoms are present, evacuate them to fresh air. Emergency medical services (EMS) should provide oxygen and supportive care and evaluation if symptoms are present. If equipped to do so, determine the level of CO and oxygen in their blood to decide if transport is required.

The other concurrent first step is to question the occupants on details of the CO alarm. Below are some typical questions that will help you determine which mode you are in (most dangerous, most common, most aggravating).

Why did you call the fire department? This is a very broad question, but depending how it is answered, it often sets the stage for your actions. If the occupant says, "My detector was going off and I did not understand what it meant," check the device; you maybe in the most aggravating mode. If he says, "The detector has been going off for a few hours and I have a headache," you maybe in the most common mode.

Is anyone sick in the house? If so, what are their symptoms? How long have these people been in the house (and exposed to the CO)? If they just entered the house five minutes ago after a day of ice fishing and now they are nauseous, two thoughts come to mind: The CO concentration in the house is really high (your meter should tell you this quickly), or they are sick from something else not CO-related. You need to sort this out through further questioning.

If there are symptoms present, continue your line of questioning. How long have they been in the house? Has the CO detector gone off before and for how long? Does the detector have a digital readout? What was that reading? If the detector is reading anything above background levels (9 ppm or greater) and they have headaches, it is likely they have a CO concentration in the house. Have you recently had any problems or repairs to your boiler, furnace, hot water heater, clothes dryer, etc.? These questions will help you find the potential source of the CO if it is present.

What were you doing when the alarm went off? This is a great question so be prepared for some really stupid answers. Here is what I have heard:

"I was warming up the car in the garage."

"I just sprayed room deodorizer on the detector."

"I have been cooking all day and I think I burned a plastic container in the oven."
The black smoke coming out of the oven was probably a really good clue, along with the blob of the plastic remains hanging from the oven racks. This question, coupled with your evaluation of their lack of symptoms, usually puts the call to bed.
Watch how tiller instructors use wireless headsets to teach students in the moment for more effective and dynamic training.
But always follow up with, "Did you open the windows and doors or turn on the attic fan to vent it out?"

THE NEXT STEP

Air monitoring is certainly required, but hold off if you can until you ask the important questions and others listed above. If there was CO in the house and occupants opened the windows, you may not find any. If they tell you they were having trouble with the boiler, you may want to send a crew to examine it. Often it will show signs of poor maintenance and performance, such as soot all over the vent stack or other signs.

AIR MONITORING

It's time to take your air monitoring instrument inside the home. But before you do, consider the following:

- When was the instrument last calibrated? You are dealing with potentially lethal gas here, would be really nice if your instrument was in top-working order! *Read the manufacturer's directions that come with it.* It will tell you how to properly maintain your particular instrument to ensure accurate readings.
- Did you fresh-air calibrate it or were you standing near the exhaust pipe of the rig?

Move slowly through the house, giving the instrument time to detect the gas and provide you a reading or alarm. If you walk quickly through the area you are monitoring and the alarm sounds, was it sensing a high concentration when you walked in and just alarmed when you reached the second room, or was there something else?

NUMBERS

What do the numbers on the monitor mean? There are no national standards for actions at different levels. According to an article in *WNYF Magazine* by Lieutenant Christopher Flatley (third issue, 2009), "Readings less than 9 ppm, evacuation is not required unless symptoms are present. Readings more than 9 ppm and symptoms present, recommend evacuation. Readings 100 ppm or more or symptoms present, mandatory evacuation."

Generally, readings of 1-9 ppm are considered background levels. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) allows workers to remain for eight hours with 35 ppm in the workplace. But remember, this is for healthy workers; the very old, very young, sick, or infirm may be more susceptible.

With readings between 9 and 100 ppm, you need to do your detective work and make decisions based on symptoms and specific conditions at the scene. Although the numbers from experts vary, the following CO levels provide a relative value of risk.

- 35 ppm is the time weighted average for workers
- 200 ppm results in a headache if exposed for two to three hours
- 400 ppm results in a headache if exposed for one to two hours
- 1,500 ppm is an IDLH environment
- 2,000 ppm causes death or irreversible damage in one hour
- 3,200 ppm causes headache and dizziness in five to 10 minutes

Understanding these numbers will be helpful on the scene. But remember, the primary considerations that drive your decision making are the symptoms of the occupants and the safety of your members.

Your success and safety at the scene will be determined by how well you can assess and draw assumptions from the following: Symptoms (if any), the occupant's answers to your questions, the occupancy's meter reading, and your air monitoring results.

We know from experience that response to CO alarms is one-part experience, one-part art, and one-part science. A lot of good detective work will really help out before you go dashing in with your meter.

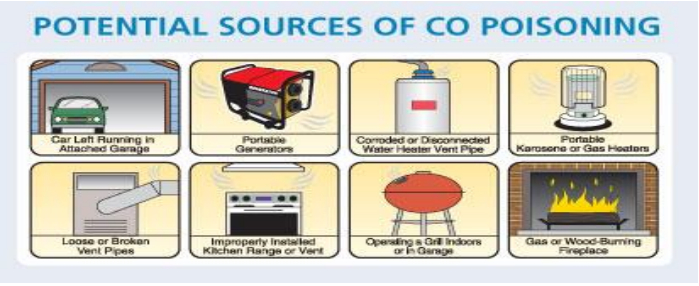
Your standard operating guidelines (SOGs) will determine if you always call the utility company and whether you try to determine the source or simply always evacuate everyone on every call.
This article not a complete summary of the hazards of CO, but rather an operational reminder and refresher for you of some important points. Always follow your SOGs and safety procedures for your department.

JERRY KNAPP *is the assistant chief for the Rockland County (NY) Hazmat Team and a training officer at the Rockland County Fire Training Center in Pomona, New York. He is a 35-year veteran firefighter/EMT with the West Haverstraw (NY) Fire Department, has a degree in fire protection, and was a nationally registered paramedic. Knapp is the plans officer for the Directorate of Emergency Services at the United States Military Academy in West Point, New York.*

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

What is carbon monoxide?

Carbon monoxide, also known as CO, is called the "Invisible Killer" because it's a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas. More than 150 people in the Unites States die every year from accidental non-fire related CO poisoning associated with consumer products, including generators. Other products include faulty, improperly-used or incorrectly-vented fuel-burning appliances such as furnaces, stoves, water heaters and fireplaces. Source: Consumer Product Safety Commission



Know the symptoms of CO poisoning

Source: Consumer Product Safety Commission

Because CO is odorless, colorless, and otherwise undetectable to the human senses, people may not know that they are being exposed. The initial symptoms of low to moderate CO poisoning are similar to the flu (but without the fever). They include:

- **Headache**
- **Fatigue**
- **Shortness of breath**
- **Nausea**
- **Dizziness**

High level CO poisoning results in progressively more severe symptoms, including:

- **Mental confusion**
- **Vomiting**
- **Loss of muscular coordination**
- **Loss of consciousness**
- **Ultimately death**

Winter Fire Safety

The threat of winter fires is real. Use these statistics to help citizens understand the severity and prevalence of winter fires.

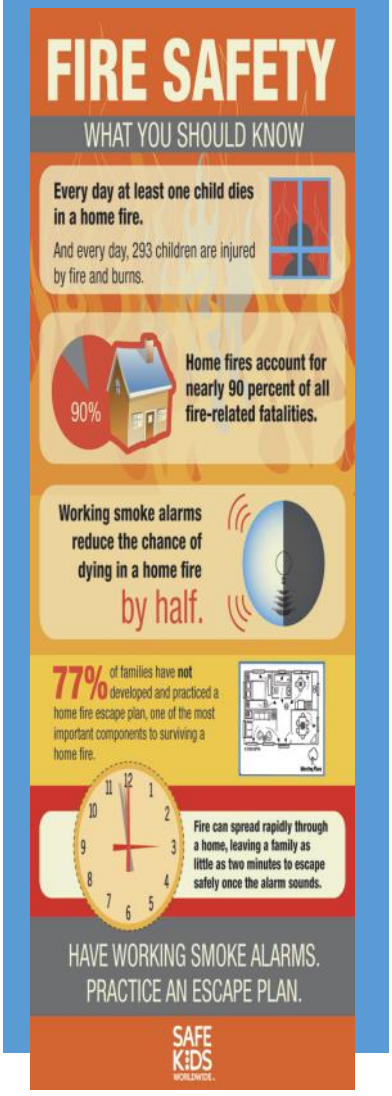
- **905 people die in winter home fires each year.**
- **$2,091,000,000 in property loss occurs from winter home fires.**
- **67 percent of winter fires occur in one- and two-family homes.**
- **Cooking is the leading cause of all winter home fires.**
- **5 to 8 p.m. is the most common time for winter home fires.**
  Source: National Fire Incident Reporting System 2009-2011

Facts about home heating fires:

- **From 2010-2012, an average of 45,200 home heating fires occurred in the United States each year. These fires caused an annual average of approximately 155 deaths, 625 injuries and $351 million in property loss.**
- **Heating was the second leading cause of home fires after cooking.**
- **Home heating fires peaked in the early evening hours between 5 and 9 p.m. with the highest peak between 6 and 8 p.m. This four-hour period accounted for 30 percent of all home heating fires.**
- **Home heating fires peaked in January (21 percent) and declined to the lowest point from June to August.**
- **Confined fires — fires confined to chimneys, flues or fuel burners — accounted for 84 percent of home heating fires.**
- **Twenty-nine percent of the non-confined home heating fires — fires that spread past the object of origin — happened because the heat source (like a space heater or fire place) was too close to things that can burn.**

Source: Heating Fires in Residential Buildings (2010-2012) PDF 623 KB

PLAN AHEAD



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION I

FIVE POST OFFICE SQUARE SUITE 100

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109-3912

December 2016

Dear Facility Owner/Operator:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the VT State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) invites you to a **free half-day** compliance assistance workshop on Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and Clean Air Act, Section 112(r) Risk Management Program (RMP). **These workshops are designed for environmental compliance managers.** The workshop will cover threshold determinations, exemptions and other commonly asked questions. For compliance with EPCRA and RMP, there are various planning and reporting requirements on businesses and industries that store and/or use certain chemicals and materials.

EPCRA and RMP were designed to protect your business, your employees and your community should a chemical accident occur. The EPCRA data and Risk Management Plan better prepares emergency response personnel and the community to handle an incident should one occur. The RMP program requires the submission of a RMP plan and coordination with the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) prior to the storage of RMP chemicals above the threshold quantities.

Let us help you to make your business and community a safer place. EPCRA requires facilities having certain chemicals, with quantities as low as one pound, to submit annual chemical inventory (Tier 2) reports. For calendar year 2016, the reporting deadline is March 1, 2017. By attending a workshop, you could avoid an enforcement action under EPCRA resulting in penalties of up to $37,500 per chemical violation, per day. Likewise, the Risk Management Plan helps to ensure the safe storage, use and processing of chemicals at a facility. In the event of inclement weather, these workshops may be cancelled without notice.

EPCRA & RMP Workshop Agenda

8:00 Sign-in & Network
8:30 Welcome & Overview
8:45 What is and how do I report an Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)
9:00 What must be reported on my Tier2 form

9:30 Reporting electronically via Tier2 Electronic Reporting Software

10:15 How do I use the “List of Lists”

10:30 Break
10:40 How does the new Global Harmonized SDS affect Tier2 Reporting
11:20 EPCRA State Program official

11:40 Who must comply with the CAA Risk Management Program?

Noon Adjourn

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA)

Reporting examples -- chemicals, items, substances, products and mixtures

Acids/Caustics
Ammonia (gas & solutions)
Antifreeze
Asphalt
Batteries (forklifts, generators)
Cement/Sand/ Flyash
Chlorine/Hypochlorite
Cleaners/Degreasers/Solvents
Compressed Gases (O2; H2; CO2; N2)
Fertilizers
Gasoline/Diesel Fuels
Heating Oil
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)
Metals/Alloys
Paints
Pesticides
Propane
Refrigerants (ammonia; R22;R56)
Hydraulic fluid
Lubricants

Typical industry and business sectors that have EPCRA reporting requirements

Auto Body
Bioengineering
Bus Companies
Chemical Formulators
Camps
Cold Storage/Ice Manufacturing
Colleges/Universities
Construction
Concrete (ready-mix)
Electronics
Golf Courses
Hospitals
Ice Rinks
Chemical Distribution
Manufacturers
Metal Fabrication
Metal Plating
Oil/Gas/Propane
POTWs/Water Treatment Plants
Pharmaceuticals
Plastic Manufacturers & Processors
Recreational Facilities
Recyclers
Refrigeration/AC
Reformulators
Repair/Service
Schools (Private)
Scrap Yards
Waste/Disposal/Storage
Warehouses/Distributors

Reporting Examples

- Most pesticides contain extremely hazardous substances and have Tier 2 reporting thresholds from 1-10,000 lbs.
- If you store more than 1,562 gallons of Heating Oil, you have exceeded the reporting threshold.
- A walk-in cooler or refrigeration system with more than 500 lbs of ammonia requires reporting.
- A facility with 500 lbs of nitric or sulfuric acid must report.
- If you use 100 lbs. of Hydrofluoric Acid (Hydrogen Fluoride).
- If you alter (cut, weld, grind, braze) more than 10,000 lbs of metal stock, your facility must report.
- If you sell or service industrial batteries that contain sulfuric acid, you may have to report.
- Contractors may have a reporting responsibility for construction materials on site.
- Owners, operators, or renters of warehouses may have to report.
- Bleaching/cleaning solutions containing sodium hypochlorite are reportable.

If you have a total of 10,000 lbs (2,500 gallons) of Propane for heating or distribution, you must report.

Workshop Dates -- Please put a check mark next to the workshop you plan on attending

_____ January 25, 2017 – 8:00 AM-Noon- Middlebury College; Axinn Center, Room 232, 15 Old Chapel Road, Middlebury, VT. Parking in the Center for Performing Arts parking lot(Q-lot)

http://www.middlebury.edu/media/view/134401/original/Visitor.pdf

_____ January 26, 2017 - 8:00 AM- Noon- Lyndon Public Safety Building Conference Room; 316 Main St. (Route 5) Lyndonville, VT
Parking is on the side of the building or across the street.

To find out about other Tier 2 workshops in New England go to EPA's web calendar at www.epa.gov/region01/cal. For general EPCRA information, please call the EPCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346. For information on Tier 2 reporting requirements visit www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/epcra/tier2.htm#tierii

Deadline: Please register No Later Than Three Days Prior to the applicable workshop date.

Name:_____ **Company:**_____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ **Fax:** _____ **E-Mail** _____

Please Email to: leonardi.nicholas@epa.gov

Please Note: You WILL receive an email confirmation of your registration.

TOPICAL FIRE REPORT SERIES *Volume 17, Issue 2/June 2016*

One- and Two-Family Residential Building Fires (2012-2014)

These topical reports are designed to explore facets of the U.S. fire problem as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each topical report briefly addresses the nature of the specific fire or fire-related topic, highlights important findings from the data, and may suggest other resources to consider for further information. Also included are recent examples of fire incidents that demonstrate some of the issues addressed in the report or that put the report topic in context.

Findings

- An estimated 243,800 one- and two-family residential building fires were reported to fire departments within the United States each year. These fires caused an estimated 2,110 deaths, 7,950 injuries, and 5.4 billion dollars in property loss.
- Deaths in one- and two-family residential building fires accounted for far more deaths in most years than all natural disasters combined.
- One- and two-family residential building fires accounted for 65 percent of all residential building fires, representing the largest subgroup of residential building fires.
- Cooking, at 37 percent, was the leading reported cause of one- and two-family residential building fires reported to the fire service. Of these cooking fires, 85 percent were small, confined fires with limited damage.
- One- and two-family residential building fires occurred more often in the cooler months, peaking in January at 11 percent.
- In 53 percent of nonconfined one- and two-family residential building fires, the fire extended beyond the room of fire origin. The leading reported causes of these larger fires were other unintentional, careless actions (16 percent); electrical malfunctions (13 percent); intentional actions (11 percent); and open flames (11 percent).
- Smoke alarms were not present in 23 percent of nonconfined fires in occupied one- and two-family residential buildings. This is a high percentage when compared to the 3 percent of households lacking smoke alarms nationally.
- Automatic extinguishing systems (AESs) were present in only 1 percent of nonconfined fires in occupied one- and two-family residential buildings.

For the full story please go to : *https://www.usfa.fema.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/v17i2.pdf*

93 Davison Drive, Pittsford, Vermont 05763
TEL: 802-483-2755 FAX: 802-483-2464
Toll Free: 1-800-615-3473
www.vtfireacademy.org

Photovoltaic Safety for Firefighters Courses Announced

The Vermont Fire Academy released a new course titled Photovoltaic Safety for Firefighters in August of 2016. After a number of successful deliveries statewide, requests continued to be submitted for more offerings of this course, so we have added more venues and dates to meet the demand. Register for any venue by submitting a General Admission Application to the Vermont Fire Academy two weeks prior to the course delivery date.

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) systems are becoming more common on homes and businesses across Vermont. Building mounted PV systems present special considerations for firefighters when handling emergencies within these buildings and around these systems. This course will provide the participants with information about what firefighters need to know to safely deal with fires in buildings equipped with PV systems and other emergencies that occur around ground mounted PV equipment.

Topics include an introduction to photovoltaics and electrical theory, recognition of PV systems and components, general PV system operation, common safety labeling, tactical considerations, disconnecting means, fire suppression and ventilation issues, and the hazards associated with fire service operations in the area of a PV system.

All applications are due two weeks prior to the scheduled class date. See all the dates and venues below:

Location: Tracy Hall, Norwich Fire Department
Date: Monday, January 9, 2017
Application deadline: Monday, December 26, 2016
Time: 1830 - 2230

Location: Shrewsbury Town Meeting Hall
Date: Thursday, January 19, 2017
Application deadline: Thursday, January 5, 2017
Time: 1830 - 2230

Location: Pawlet Fire Station
Date: Tuesday, January 10, 2017
Application deadline: Tuesday, December 27, 2016
Time: 1800 - 2200

Location: Fairfax Fire Station
Date: Tuesday, January 31, 2017
Application deadline: Monday, January 16, 2017
Time: 1800 - 2200

Location: Weston Fire Station
Date: Thursday, January 12, 2017
Application deadline: Monday, December 29, 2016
Time: 1830 - 2230

Location: Waitsfield/Fayston Fire Station
Date: Wednesday, February 1, 2017
Application deadline: Wednesday, January 18, 2017
Time: 1830 – 2230

Fire Officer I/II Course Announced

Location: South Burlington Police Complex, (hosted by the South Burlington Fire Department)

Course Schedule:
Orientation: Monday, April 10, 2017 (0830 - 1700)
Week 1: April 24 - 28 (0830 - 1700)
Week 2: May 8 - 12 (0830 - 1700)
Week 3: May 22 - 26 (0830 - 1700)

Application Deadline: Close of Business on Monday, March 27, 2017

Lt Micah Genzlinger of the South Burlington Fire Department instructs at our Fire Officer I/II course held in Hartford in 2016.

Space is limited to a maximum 15 students. Due to course demand, seats will be awarded to applicants based on fair department disbursement and the applicant's need for certification. An applicant's Chief or Training Officer may be consulted during the decision making process. Applicants must submit a General Admission Application by the application deadline in order to be considered.

Prerequisites:

- Responder Hazardous Materials Operations Certification that qualified as current with NFPA 472.
- Current National Certification in Firefighter II
- Current National Certification in Fire and Emergency Services Instructor I
- NIMS Certification: ICS-200

This program provides the current Fire Officers and aspiring officers timely information that aids in the performance as a company officer. This educationally sound, objective-based course addresses and complies with the National Fire Protection Association Standard, NFPA 1021, Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications, 2014 Edition. Topics covered include developing the proper mind set, accountability and responsibility, cultural diversity, safety and wellness, crew resource management, public relations, functional leadership, incident command, affirmative action issues, budgeting process, strategic planning, and strategy and tactics. The course also includes a research component where the participants complete 12 research projects on assigned topics based on their own fire departments protocol, policies and practices. An additional 40 to 80 hours of course work is required in addition to the course hours listed above.

2016 National Fire Academy Courses to be Held in Vermont

Each year, the Vermont Fire Academy hosts National Fire Academy direct delivery courses in an effort to bring fresh, new courses to our responders without the long travel to the National Fire Academy. The following course offerings are being presented around Vermont. All classes will be held from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day and are available at no cost. Apply by submitting a General Admission Application to the Vermont Fire Academy by the application deadlines listed below.

Residential Sprinkler Plan Review
Location: Division of Fire Safety Central Office - Berlin
Course Date: March 29 & 30, 2017
Application Deadline: February 10, 2017

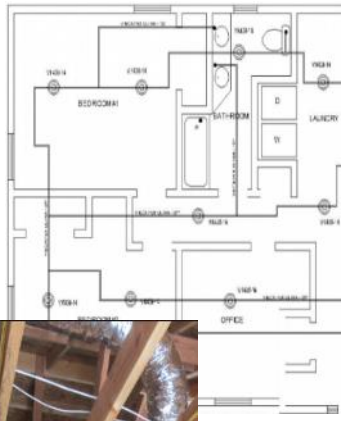
Training Operations in Small Departments
Location: Vermont Fire Academy - Pittsford
Course Date: June 24 & 25, 2017
Application Deadline: May 8, 2017

NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY: RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLER PLAN REVIEW COURSE

Location: Division of Fire Safety Central Office - Berlin
Course Date: March 29 & 30, 2017 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Registration: Pre-registration is required. Apply by submitting a General Admission Application to the Vermont Fire Academy by February 10, 2017

The scope of this course looks at the following as the primary guidance for the approval of residential sprinkler systems:

- National Fire Protection Association 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.
- NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes.
- NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies.
- International Residential Code Standard P2904. Manufacturer's Data Sheets.
- The ability to read and interpret the design is an essential element of preventive fire safety.



This course is appropriate for building and fire code officials whose responsibility it is to review and approve residential sprinkler plans. Such officials include fire inspectors, fire marshals, and building code inspectors with at least one year of experience on the job. The audience should have an understanding of the history of water-based fire protection systems and methods used to verify hydraulic calculation.

Prerequisites: None

State of Vermont Department of Public Safety

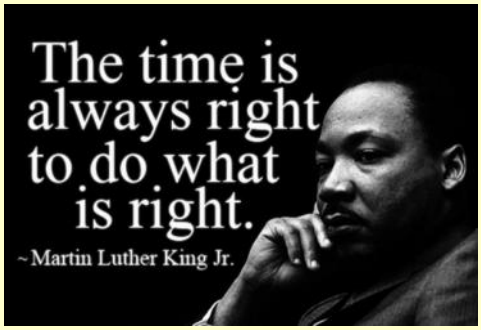
Division of Fire Safety

www.firesafety.vermont.gov

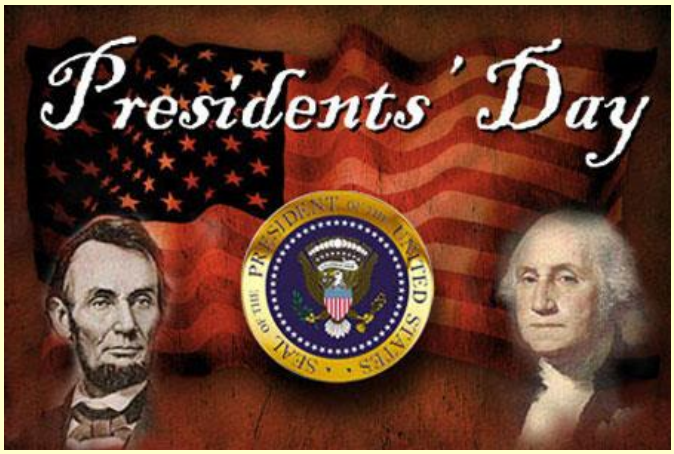
CALENDAR OF FIRE EVENTS

January 2017

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



Date	Event	Location
2	New Years Day Observed~State offices Closed~	ALL
10	Plumbing Board	BERLIN
16	Martin Luther King Day ~State offices Closed~	ALL
18	Division Training	BERLIN
30	Access Board	BERLIN



Date	Event	Location
7	Electrical Board Meeting	BERLIN
14	Elevator Board Meeting	BERLIN
15	Division Training– Staff only	BERLIN
20	Presidents Day ~ Holiday State offices Closed	ALL
27	Access Board Meeting	BERLIN

February 2017

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

State of Vermont Division of Fire Safety

1311 US Route 302—Berlin Suite 600

Barre, VT 05641-2351

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Vermont Department of Public Safety

Division of Fire Safety

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Springfield VT 05156-3168
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Toll Free (866) 404-8883

DIVISION OF STATE POLICE—FIRE INVESTIGATION

Waterbury—45 State Drive, Waterbury, VT 05671-1300— (802) 244-8781—Fax (802) 241-5371